國立彰化師範大學 101 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

系所: <u>資訊管理學系</u> 科目: <u>計算機概論</u>

☆☆請在答案卷上作答☆☆

共2頁,第1頁

	、選擇題 (共 10 題, 每題 4 分, 共 40 分)
	If a recursive function runs into an infinite loop, will occur. (a) heap overflow (b) compilation error (c) logical error (d) stack overflow (e) none of the above.
	In Java language, int $x=5$; if $(x\%2 = 1)$ return 1 else return 0; the returned value is (a) 0 (b) 1 (c) compilation error (d) runtime error (e) none of the above.
	Which of the following device can locate your current position accurately? (a) Wi-Fi (b) ADSL (c) 3G (d) GPS (e) none of the above.
	The postfix notion of $2*(3+4)-5$ is (a) $234+5*-$ (b) $234+*5-$ (c) $2*34+5-$ (d) $34+2*5-$ (e) none of the above.
	Which of the followings is not a server-side web language? (a) ASP (b) PHP (c) Cold Fusion (d) C (e) none of the above.
	int $x = 10$; return $x++$; the returned value is (a) 9 (b) 10 (c) 11 (d) 12 (e) none of the above.
	Which of the following plays a central role in ensures referential integrity in RDBMS? (a) primary key (b) secondary key (c) foreign key (d) index key (e) none of the above.
	Public-key algorithm is a kind of algorithms and it can guarantee integrity,, and privacy. (a) symmetric, authentication (b) asymmetric, authentication (c) symmetric, authorization (d) asymmetric, authorization (e) none of the above.
	Using 8-bit allocation, a signed number -122 is represented as (a) 00000101 (b) 11111010 (c) 11110101 (d) 01111010 (e) none of the above.
	Dynamic allocated memory is usually kept on (a) list (b) queue (c) stack (d) heap (e) none of the above.
二	· 填空題 (共 10 格, 每格 4 分, 共 40 分)
1.	SaaS (Cloud Computing) stands for <u>Software</u> as a
2.	SQL (in Databases) stands for Language.
3.	ACID (in database system) stands for Atomicity,, and
4.	NFC (in computer network) stands for <u>Communication</u> .
5.	CPU (in computer architecture) stands for <u>Unit</u> .

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共2頁,第2頁

三、程式題 (共 2 題, 每題 10 分, 共 20 分)

1. The following program is written in C++ for testing the usage of virtual function. What is the output of the main function?

```
class B {
public:
       virtual
                    char f()
                                      { return 'B'; }
                    char g()
                                       { return 'B'; }
                    char testF()
                                      { return f(); }
                    char testG()
                                      { return g(); }
};
class D: public B {
public:
                                      { return 'D'; }
                    char f()
                    char g()
                                       { return 'D'; }
};
void main() {
  D d:
  printf ("%c, %c", d.testF(), d.testG());
```

2. For the following pseudo-code function:

```
fun g(n, a) =
if n = 0 then a
else g(n-1, n*a)
```

(a) What is the result of g(3, 1)? You have to show detailed work of how you derive the answer. Considering the following function:

```
fun f(n) =

if n = 0 then 1

else n * f(n-1)
```

(b) What is the most significant difference between the function g and the function f in terms of stack management?